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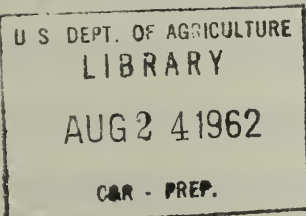
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LEGISLATION FOR ESTABLISHING
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES



Prepared by
Foreign Educational Branch
Extension Research and Training Division
Federal Extension Service
United States Department of Agriculture
at the request of
Agency for International Development
Department of State
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A summary of replies from 51 Agency for International Development Missions on legal aspects of Extension programs and abstracts of country laws which have been enacted to establish and implement Agricultural Extension Service.

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Legislation for Establishing Agricultural
Extension Services in Various Countries

INTRODUCTION

On November 1, 1961, the Agency for International Development (AID), formerly the International Cooperation Administration, sent the following ICATO Circular A-142 to its over-seas Missions: --

"If available, ICA/W would like to have a copy, preferably in the English language, of the law or other legal basis authorizing the Agricultural Extension Service. It is recognized that all countries do not have such legislation."

On March 15, 1962, fifty-one replies had been received. In order to analyze these replies they were grouped in three categories as follows:

Group I - Countries having a specific law or decree establishing agricultural extension work as such and providing a budget for its operation.

Group II - Countries where provision and budget for extension work are provided by the legislation creating the Ministry of Agriculture; -- or where a Ministerial decree authorizes extension work as a part of the Ministry of Agriculture functions.

Group III - Countries having no provision for extension work except through agreements between USOM and the country government agencies.

Areas Reporting and Group Classification

Of the 51 countries from whom replies have been received, 15 fell in Group I, 22 in Group II and 14 in Group III.

Further classification was made on the basis of geographic areas and the following table shows the distribution of these three groups by areas.

AREAS	GROUP I	GROUP II	GROUP III	TOTAL
Europe (excluding Greece)-----	2	1	0	3
Africa (excluding UAR Egypt)-----	2	6	2	10
Far East-----	4	3	1	8
Near East (includes Greece and UAR)-----	3	3	1	7
South Asia-----	0	3	1	4
Latin America-----	4	6	9	19
Total countries reporting-----	15	22	14	51

The list of countries reporting in each of the AID areas and the group classification of each is given in Appendix A.

On the following pages a brief abstract is given of the essential provisions for establishing and conducting agricultural extension programs in those countries where definite or specific laws or decrees have been enacted for this purpose. As a further aid to countries considering enactment of such legislation or of revising and improving existing legislation a complete copy of some recently enacted laws as reported by the respective missions are given in Appendices B, C, D, and E. These are for the United Arab Republic, the Philippines, Panama and Peru.

EUROPEAN AREA

(Excluding Greece which is included in Near East Area)

The three countries reporting from this area were United Kingdom, Spain and Yugoslavia. Of these, United Kingdom and Spain have definite laws.

United Kingdom:

In the United Kingdom the Agricultural Act passed July 27, 1944, provides for establishment of a National Agricultural Advisory Service for giving free of charge technical advice and instruction, both practical and scientific, on agricultural matters. The Service is under the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in England and under the Secretary of State in Scotland.

Spain:

In Spain an order of the Minister of Agriculture, dated September 15, 1955, and legislation #1733 enacted December 1, 1955, created the Agricultural Extension Service within the "Direction General of Agrarian Coordination, Credit and Training." The legislation provides for a Central Board of Agricultural Extension with 17 voting members to serve in an advisory capacity on organizational policy, program direction and operational matters.

Yugoslavia:

In Yugoslavia there is no specific legislation, but on February 25, 1959, the Board of Management of the Union of Agriculture and Forestry Chambers passed a set of rules establishing the Yugoslavia Center of Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. It is quite authoritarian in concept and charges the Center with responsibility for seeing that the results obtained through research in the fields of Agriculture and Forestry are put into practice.

AFRICAN AREA

(Excluding Egypt which is included in the Near East Area)

Of the ten reporting countries in the African group, two reported specific legislation dealing with agricultural extension work. These are Liberia and Senegal.

Liberia:

The Liberian legislation was passed in 1956. This provides that there shall be established in the Executive Branch of the Government a Department of Agriculture and Commerce to be headed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

Among the various duties are two dealing specifically with agricultural extension education:

- (1) To promote agricultural education, and investigation.
- (2) To develop plans for assisting farmers technically through better and more modern methods of producing and marketing crops.

Senegal:

The agricultural extension work in Senegal is handled by the Department of Agriculture in three branches of activity as follows:

- (1) The centers of Rural Expansion.
- (2) The centers for Regional Development Assistance.
- (3) The centers for Rural Animation.

The legislative acts passed May 20, 1960, establishing the Department of Agriculture also provide for the Agricultural Marketing Office, the Development Bank and the Agricultural Cooperatives.

FAR EASTERN AREA

The eight countries in this area that reported are listed in Appendix A. The Republic of China (Taiwan), Korea, the Philippines, and Vietnam reported having legislation dealing directly with extension work.

Republic of China (Taiwan):

In the Republic of China, the National Extension Law of 1933 is considered no longer applicable to present conditions and new legislation is being introduced in 1962 which will be based on experience gained through the operation of the J.C.R.R. (Joint Commission of Rural Reconstruction). The old law provides for budget and finances from three sources:

- (1) The Ministry of Agriculture and Provinces.
- (2) Farmers' Associations.
- (3) J.C.R.R. in accord with Project Agreement.

The budget in Tainan Hsein (a typical local area) was divided as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (1) Farm extension----- | 42% |
| (2) 4-H club and youth work----- | 43% |
| (3) Home extension----- | 15% |

Korea:

In Korea the Agricultural' Extension Act was passed May 28, 1957. Under this Act, there are several presidential decrees establishing the Institute of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Stations, etc. Presidential Decree #1516 provides for a National Agricultural Extension Advisory Committee. The Chairman of this committee shall be the director of the Agricultural Institute.

Extension and Research are Bureaus in the Institute of Agriculture.

The Director of the Institute of Agriculture is under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Extension Bureau has three sections or divisions of work:

- (1) Technical dissemination
- (2) Rural youth (4-H clubs)
- (3) Home economics

Philippines:

In the Philippines, the Republic Act #680 passed April 24, 1952, created the Bureau of Agricultural Extension to be under the exclusive **control** and supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

"Agricultural Extension," as used in this act shall consist of diffusion among the people of useful and practical information on agriculture, soil conservation, livestock, fisheries, forest conservation, public lands and natural resource laws, home economics and rural life in order to encourage their application through field demonstrations, lectures and conferences, publications and other means of imparting information.

The Bureau shall have a head known as Director of Agricultural Extension and an Assistant Director appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. All other personnel shall be appointed in accordance with civil service laws and regulations. The law provides for a provincial agricultural agent and necessary staff in each province. Office quarters for such staff is provided by the province and for the local extension agents by corresponding local governments. Extension work formerly done by other Bureaus was to be abolished and replaced by activities of the

new Extension Bureau. The full text of Republic Act #680 approved April 24, 1951, is given in Appendix C.

Vietnam:

In Vietnam, Arrete #99/B.C.N./ND dated September 2, 1955, established the National Extension Directorate and Improvement of Rural Living. It is established in the Ministry of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of State for Agriculture. The law provides for a National Planning Committee to plan the Annual Activities Program.

The National Directorate of Extension will consist of one office -- Administration and Financial -- and four technical services as follows:

- (1) Agricultural Extension Information Service
- (2) Agricultural, Technical and Cooperative Improvement Service
- (3) Rural Home Improvement Service
- (4) Rural Youth Service

Provisions are made for three provincial offices and seven sector offices.

NEAR EASTERN AREA

(Including Greece and UAR)

Three of the eight countries reporting from this area have specific legislation. These are Greece, Lebanon and United Arab Republic. Turkey's newly proposed law is also discussed.

Greece:

In Greece law #920 passed on February 8, 1946, amends an earlier law of 1937 and provides for vocational agricultural training for farmers and their children. It also provides for "training and instruction of the teachers of

vocational agricultural courses and provides use of agricultural funds for purchase of agricultural materials: implements, seeds, fertilizer, etc., for teaching and application of what is taught."

An amendment passed January 9, 1951, updating the earlier law #920 provides for the establishment, under direction of the Minister of Agriculture, of a Division of Agricultural Extension and Education. All responsibilities formerly in agriculture, livestock, research, veterinary, and forestry dealing with the direction and supervision of the Field Agricultural Service, will be transferred to the new division for the purpose of: --

- (a) Application of improved methods for the advancement of agriculture, livestock, and rural home economics.
- (b) Carrying out small land improvement projects.
- (c) Improvement and better utilization of mountain grazing ranges.
- (d) Giving farmers technical knowledge and information for raising standards of living--also for giving simple advice in connection with forestry.

The Division of Agricultural Extension shall consist of the following sections and offices:

- (a) Office of the Director
- (b) Section of Agricultural Extension
- (c) Section of Agricultural Education
- (d) Section of Agricultural Information
- (e) Section of Land Improvement Works

Provision is made for a central service and a field service consisting of 20 specialists and 10 supervisors for agriculture and 10 for rural home

economics. Provision is also made for the establishment and functioning of clubs for rural boys and girls for the object of vocational education and recreation of the members and for raising the educational living standards of the rural population. Operation and administration of the clubs and management of their funds will be adjusted by rules approved by local directors of agriculture.

Lebanon:

The Lebanese Agricultural Extension Service is authorized by Decree 2881, dated December 16, 1959--as follows: --

Article 14: The Joint Technical Affairs Service shall be composed of:

The Department of Rural Engineering and Agricultural Industries.

The Department of Extension and Agricultural Instruction.

The Department of Cooperatives and Agricultural Economics.

Article 19: The Extension and Agricultural Instruction Department shall undertake agricultural instruction, agricultural vocational training, and everything relative thereto, such as the encouragement of establishing permanent or seasonal institutes for agricultural vocational instruction, the licensing of establishment of such institutes, proposing the curriculae therefor and controlling the execution of such curriculae and the management of official institutes and schools of agricultural and veterinary instruction. It shall also undertake to provide the farmers with the results of agricultural scientific experiments and studies, and guide them to the methods of practically applying such results by various means, particularly by the audiovisual aids, publi-

cations, etc., and to participate with the departments concerned in gathering agricultural statistical data.

United Arab Republic (Egypt):

The legislation upon which agricultural extension work in Egypt is based is the Ministerial decree #1190 enacted November 5, 1953, entitled "Establishing a special section for Agricultural Extension Service." This special section will be in the Ministry of Agriculture attached to the Agricultural Culture Department. It will be completely separated from the Agricultural Inspection Service. The decree provides for the following:

1. To reach every individual in the countryside.
2. To assist the farmer in a desire to improve his production, increase his income and improve his standard of living.
3. Service must be of regional character suitable to the needs of the agricultural regions.
4. Extension workers must be moved by the spirit of working for the public interest.
5. They must have knowledge and experience in the conditions and problems of the region.
6. They must keep in touch with the scientists and researchers in order to convey results of agricultural research and studies to the farmers.
7. Appendix B gives a copy of the decree as translated and received from AID-Cairo.

Turkey:

Turkey's 18-year-old law is considered completely inapplicable to today's Extension Service.

A new proposed law has been drafted by the Ministry of Agriculture but as this date (November 23, 1961) has not been passed by the National Assembly. The new proposed law makes provision for:

1. A legal basis for the operation of the Agricultural Extension Service.
2. A division of the country into districts for administrative, supervisory and operational purposes.
3. The elimination of authority of provincial governors, county governors and village chiefs over the Extension Service. This will place the Extension Service completely and directly under the Ministry of Agriculture.
4. Transfer of the regulatory duties from the Extension Service to another unit of government.
5. A close working relationship between extension, the agricultural colleges and the research institutions.
6. The addition of home economics and rural youth work (the law presently in effect makes no mention of home economics or rural youth work).
7. Authorization for county support of extension.

SOUTH ASIAN AREA

In this area reports were received from Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, and Nepal. None of the countries reporting have specific laws establishing extension work. Provisions for conducting extension work in India and Nepal are quite similar, with joint responsibility between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development.

India:

In India, both ministers present plans and budgets which are reviewed, revised and approved by the National Planning Board. Generally the local activities at the cultivator level are handled by community development. In Nepal some confusion appears to exist between the Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development with no clear-cut policy delineation of authority or cooperative agreement.

Ceylon:

In Ceylon extension type assistance to farmers dates back to 1921 when all agricultural instructors of the Ceylon Agricultural Society were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The agricultural instructors were allotted to the districts. In 1922 a small beginning was made with extension by the agricultural instructors and from this small beginning the work has expanded to its present organization.

LATIN AMERICAN AREA

Nineteen countries reported from the Latin American area. These are listed in Appendix A. Many of the Latin American countries began agricultural extension work as a result of agreements between their governments (usually centered in the Ministries of Agriculture), and the United States Operations Missions which assisted in development and improvement programs in the respective countries. Four of the countries reported specific legislation dealing with establishment of agricultural extension work. These are Argentina, Chili, Panama and Peru.

Argentina:

Argentina's laws #21680 and #15429 were passed in 1956. This legislation provides for the establishment of the Institute National de Tecnologia Agropecuaria (INTA) or National Institute of Agricultural Technology as the agency for agricultural research and extension. The law provides for:

1. Exclusion of all regulatory and inspection functions from its duties.
2. A decentralized agency with a ceiling on the national office.
3. Close integration of extension and research.
4. A board of directors with producer representation for policy and advisory direction.
5. Program implementation vested in regional centers with semiautonomous status and broad responsibilities.
6. Financing by one-time government appropriation of 300 million pesos and annual income of one and one half percent of agricultural exports by value.
7. The right to carry over funds from one year to the next and to build up reserves.
8. Technical personnel to be selected through open national competition and shall have life tenure subject only to removal for cause.

The INTA system through its coordination of extension and research and its federal-regional center program is quite similar to the United States land-grant university system. The educational arm which is lacking is now partially provided by a recently instituted "Center of Specialization" which will provide courses of six months' duration at graduate level to INTA employees and by other inservice training.

The regions which are provided for are delineated as nearly as is possible on homogeneous type-of-farming areas. They will have their own information services to give best local application.

Chile:

In Chile the extension service is a part of the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries which is within a part of the Ministry of Agriculture. The decree (with force of law) #301 passed April 6, 1960, established this bureau to be composed of an administrative office, a legal counselor and the following departments:

1. Department of Agrarian Economy.
2. Department of Technical Assistance and Conservation (Agricultural Extension).
3. Department of Agricultural Investigations (Research).
4. Department of Livestock.
5. Department of Agricultural Protection.
6. Department of Forestry.
7. Department of Hunting and Fishing.

The Department of Technical Assistance and Conservation shall have the following duties:

1. Assist in the conservation, protection and growth of soil and water.
2. Provide technical assistance to farmers in order to achieve greater efficiency in national farm production and improvement in the living conditions of the rural population.
3. Disseminate new crops and production and commercialization techniques among farmers and rural inhabitants.

4. Promote organization of cooperatives to produce and distribute farm products and render technical advice to them.
5. Collaborate with public and private institutions in rural credit and welfare programs and render counsel in the execution of said programs.

The Department of Technical Assistance and Conservation shall consist of the following sections:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Soil conservation | 6. Technical counsel |
| 2. Water conservation | 7. Extension |
| 3. Soil habilitation | 8. Rural welfare |
| 4. Soil study | 9. Agricultural training |
| 5. Soil analysis | |

The decree provides for zonal management; the zones, consisting of homogeneous, analagous, geographical and ecological characteristics shall include the provinces, departments and communes indicated in the decree. The territory which each zone includes may be expanded or restored by the President of the Republic. The zonal management shall be in charge of zonal directors who are "agronomoengineers" and who will be responsible to the Director of Fishing and Agriculture.

Each zone will have a council of agricultural investigation to assist the zonal director in developing and carrying out the program. This council

or committee shall consist of the following persons who shall perform their functions adhororem:

1. The Intendant of the Province which is the headquarters of the respective zone. He shall be chairman of the committee.
2. The zonal director - who shall substitute for the Intendant - as chairman.
3. The deans of the faculties of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine located within the zone - or their representatives.
4. The highest ranking official located in the province which is the seat for the zonal area of the following agencies:
 - a. Bank of the State
 - b. Corporation de Fomento de la Produccion
 - c. Empress de Comercio Agricola
 - d. Ministry of Education
 - e. Ministry of Public Works - Civil Engineering
 - f. Ministry of Economy

Panama:

The legal basis for extension work in Panama is provided in public law #43 passed November 26, 1952, by the National Assembly of Panama. This legislation recognizes the importance of a progressive and prosperous agriculture to the national economy and the need for instruction and training of farmers in the best systems of efficient agricultural and livestock production. The importance of the health, welfare and happiness of the family is also recognized.

The law provides for establishing within the Ministry of Agriculture,

Commerce and Industries, an agricultural extension service as a free public service to benefit of all farmers and their families. It provides for instruction and help in agriculture, in homemaking and in youth activities and training through both direct methods and by cooperating in the organization of associations of farmers, housewives and youth for solution of their problems.

The full text of public law #43 - November 24, 1952, as received from AID mission Panama is given in Appendix D.

Peru:

The Agricultural Extension Service of Peru functioned from 1943 as a project of the "Service Cooperative Inter-Americano de Production de Alimentos." The legal basis for the Extension Service, however, was established in February 1960 when the law was passed establishing the service as a legal entity under the Minister of Agriculture.

This law passed by the Peruvian Senate on February 3, 1960, provides for establishment of "the Agricultural Research and Promotion Service" as a legal entity under the Ministry of Agriculture. It is commonly referred to as SIPI or (Servicio de Investigacion y Promocion Agraria).

The purpose of the service shall be to organize, administer, direct and carry out in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, technical assistance and direct public assistance to farming activities of the nation, with a view to promoting and encouraging these activities through research, experimentation, agricultural extension, socioeconomic studies and the development of specific projects.

The service shall not be authorized to exercise any regulatory functions

or to perform any fiscal control over farming activities.

The Minister of Agriculture shall determine the basic policy of the service, approve the plans and programs, and undertake such audits as may be advisable.

The service shall operate under the direction of the following:

1. An executive committee
2. A servicio director
3. Advisory committees

Details on the composition of these committees, personnel structure and qualifications, sources of revenue, etc., are given in the full text of the law which is given in Appendix E.

SUMMARY

It is recognized that this report is not a complete documentation of agricultural extension legislation. Several countries with excellent operating programs for education and training of rural people did not report. Likewise some of the reports received were brief or incomplete and a few countries are currently in the process of changing or reorganizing their legal structures to better fit present day conditions.

Careful study of the several recently enacted or proposed laws for establishing and supporting Agricultural Extension Services which are reviewed in this report, and particularly the four which are reproduced in Appendices B, C, D, and E brings into sharper focus a number of important points which should be included in similar legislation for other countries desiring to put their Extension Services on a sounder legal foundation.

Among these, and of greatest importance, to developing countries, planning to up-grade their existing legislation or write new extension laws are the following:

1. Provide for educational programs for the whole family - i.e. men, women and youth.
2. Provide for separation of educational and training work from enforcement of regulatory acts such as plant and animal quarantine, seed, feed and fertilizer quality inspection or distribution, etc.
3. Provide for freedom from political involvement.
4. Provide for close affiliation and working relations with the research programs of the Agricultural Experiment Stations and the teaching and training programs of the college of agriculture or agricultural institutes.
5. Provide for assurance or guarantee of financial support from year to year and for the future.
6. Provide for regional or zonal organization geared to the needs of the various areas.
7. Provide for advisory and planning groups to adapt programs to needs of the people and existing conditions in the area. This also involves local and regional people in the Extension programs and develops and trains local and regional leadership.
8. Provide for local and regional participation in financing local and regional Extension programs.

Sound legislation and adequate financial support are essential in building any public service and in providing it with a dedicated and well-

trained corps of workers. Extension Services are no exceptions. A strong and effective agricultural extension service is essential in every country-- first, to insure the nation with an adequate and dependable food supply and, second, to improve the standards of living of its people. It is hoped that the highlights selected from this survey and summarized in this report will serve as a useful guide to those countries wishing to improve the legal foundations supporting their agricultural extension programs.

Appendix A

Countries reporting on legal status of agricultural extension work and their group classification are listed by AID (ICA) areas as follows:

Classification Group I - Countries having specific extension law.

Classification Group II - Countries where provision for extension work is by ministerial decree or as a function of some other agency.

Classification Group III - Countries having no provision for extension work except through agreements with United States Operations Missions and country government agencies.

EUROPEAN

Spain-----1
United Kingdom-----1
Yugoslavia-----2

AFRICAN

Cameroun-----2
Congo-----3
Dahomey-----3
Rhodesia &
Nyasaland-----2
Ghana-----2
Kenya-----2
Liberia-----1
Senegal-----1
Sudan-----2
Tunisia-----2

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan-----3
Ceylon-----2
India-----2
Nepal-----2

FAR EAST

Burma-----3
Cambodia-----2
China-----1
Indonesia-----2
Korea-----1
Philippines-----1
Thailand-----2
Vietnam-----1

NEAR EAST

Greece-----1
Iran-----2
Israel-----2
Jordan-----3
Lebanon-----1
Turkey-----2
UAR-----1

LATIN AMERICAN

Argentina-----1
Bolivia-----3
Brazil-----2
Br. Guiana-----3
Br. Honduras-----3
Chile-----1
Colombia-----2
Costa Rica-----2
Ecuador-----3
El Salvador-----3
Guatemala-----2
Honduras-----3
Jamaica-----3
Mexico-----3
Panama-----1
Paraguay-----3
Peru-----1
Trinidad-----2
Venezuela-----2

Appendix B

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

MINISTERIAL DECREE NO. 1190 OF NOVEMBER 5, 1953

ESTABLISHING A SPECIAL SECTION FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

For achieving the politico-agricultural objectives and in accordance with their principles which call for the improvement of the agricultural means for the welfare of the mass of farmers, the matter requires the formation of an agricultural awareness, among those working in the field of agriculture, through agricultural extension, and training.

Whereas agricultural extension must reach every individual in the countryside to benefit from it and implement it not through fear of the Agricultural Law or of any penalty imposed, but rather through the desire of improving his production and increasing his income and through his conviction of the effectiveness of the aid given to him for the raise of his standard of living.

In order that extension be complete so as to assist the farmers in understanding their problems and in solving them, extension must be of regional characteristic suitable to the need of the agricultural regions, and must be assumed by agriculturists having knowledge and experience in the respective conditions of each region, so as to be effective means for the raise of the standards of agriculture at the areas of their assignment, and they should also be moved by the spirit of working for the general public interest, and must be in constant touch with the scientists and researchers to obtain from them the results of their studies and research in order to gradually convey them to the farmers. They must also take all means which will secure the renewal of their knowledge and their acquaintance with the up-to-date results of studies and research.

In order to secure the success of extension in the Egyptian countryside so that it will yield the hoped-for results, extension service must be independent from the present Agricultural Inspection system which is mainly entrusted with the control of the implementation of the Agricultural Laws, ownership, confiscation, etc., a matter rendering undesirable the amalgamation of the Agricultural Extension to it because extension is based on confidence and mutual understanding between the farmers and the extension specialists.

Therefore, the Minister of Agriculture has decided the following:

Article 1:

The Agricultural Extension Service is to be separated from the

Agricultural Inspection Section. An independent section will be set up for agricultural extension, and it will be attached to the Agricultural Culture Department for carrying out its mission as explained in the preamble of this decree.

Article 2:

Initially the section will consist of officials of the Agricultural Extension Branch and of the agricultural units at the Agricultural Inspection Section, as well as those to be selected from among the officials of other departments and sections.

Article 3:

It is up to the Under-Secretary and the Assistant Under-Secretary to implement the above, each inasmuch as he is concerned.

Article 4:

This decree comes into force as from today's date.

November 5, 1953

Abdel Ragels Sidky

On the establishment of the Agricultural Extension Service in Egypt, Engineer Mustafa Kamel El Far was appointed Head of this service. He assumed this post from November 5, 1953, to March 9, 1957. During this period he was able to successfully advance the section ahead toward diffusing extension awareness.

Concerning the said period, Mr. El Far says:

"Agricultural Extension is a matter of belief. The Agricultural Extension Specialist cannot succeed unless he believes in his work. We believed in extension from the very first day we started it. From the description of the work which was done by the Agricultural Extension Service during this short period, it can be seen that its success is due to the belief of my colleagues who cooperated with me. The selected group with which we started work, although small in number, owes the results it achieved to its strong belief. In spite of the fact that the effects of agricultural extension in other countries which preceded us in this field were slow, we here obtained rapid results which constitute a good omen for the achievement of the objectives which all aim at the raise of the fellah's standard of living and the increase of his income through the raise of the standard of animal and agricultural production."

"We hope with the Almighty's help to reach this goal much more rapidly

than we were expecting, and this will be thanks to, first, the fellah, himself who believed in extension, then to those entrusted with it (i.e., extension) and, finally, to the encouragement of the Revolutionary Government which always endeavors for the welfare of the citizens."

"There are strong hopes that all those entrusted with this will complete the mission we started."

Appendix C

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE PHILIPPINES
Third Session

(REPUBLIC ACT NO. 680)

AN ACT CREATING A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION, DEFINING ITS POWERS,
DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS AND PROVIDING APPROPRIATIONS THEREFOR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in

Congress assembled:

SECTION 1.

For the purpose of consolidating, coordinating, making more systematic and expanding the agricultural extension work now undertaken by separate bureaus and offices in the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and for the purpose of disseminating and imparting practical as well as scientific information and knowledge on agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, soil conservation, forestry and mines, and for carrying out the other provisions of this Act, there is hereby created a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Agricultural Extension under the exclusive control and supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

SECTION 2.

"Agricultural Extension" as used in this Act shall consist of the diffusion among the people of useful and practical information on agriculture, soil conservation, livestock, fisheries, forest conservation, public lands and natural resources laws, home economics and rural life, in order to encourage their application through field demonstrations, lectures and conferences, publications and other means of imparting information.

SECTION 3.

The Bureau of Agricultural Extension shall have a head who shall be known as the Director of Agricultural Extension and an assistant who shall be known as Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension, both to be appointed, on recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, by the President of the Philippines with the consent of the Commission on Appointments of the Congress of the Philippines and shall receive a compensation at the rate

of seven thousand two hundred pesos per annum and six thousand pesos per annum, respectively; and shall have in the said Bureau such technical personnel and other employees to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources as may be required to carry out the purpose of this Act.

Subject to the general supervision and control of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the head of the Bureau of Agricultural Extension shall possess the powers generally conferred upon directors of bureaus.

SECTION 4.

The Agricultural Extension Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Livestock Extension Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry are hereby abolished in the said Bureau and their corresponding personnel, appropriations, equipment and facilities, including those under Commonwealth Act Numbered Eighty-five, transferred to the Bureau of Agricultural Extension. Likewise, all positions with their corresponding personnel and appropriation items found in other divisions, sections or services of any bureau or office under the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, actually indentified with the carrying out of agricultural extension work, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Agricultural Extension.

SECTION 5.

Aside from the sums set aside in the Appropriations Law for all the divisions, sections and positions which are by virtue of this Act transferred from their respective bureaus and offices to the Bureau of Agricultural Extension, there is hereby appropriated out of the General Fund in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of not less than five hundred thousand pesos annually, which together with the "Agricultural Fund" provided under Commonwealth Act Numbered Eighty-five, shall constitute as the "Agricultural Extension Fund" to be expanded by the Director of Agricultural Extension with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources for the salaries and wages of such personnel as may be appointed; for the purchase of necessary office furniture, equipment and supplies; to defray traveling expenses, and for other expenses necessarily involved in the operation of the Bureau of Agricultural Extension and the proper carrying out of its activities and functions: Provides, that the Agricultural Fund of each province, such as for salaries and wages and traveling expenses of the local extension personnel, except those whose salaries are expressly provided to be paid from the National Fund; furniture and equipment, supplies and materials; construction or rental of buildings; establishment, operation and maintenance of nurseries, demonstration farms and livestock farms; purchase of land for any agricultural extension project, freight, transportation and communication; and other incidental expenses necessary for an efficient carrying out of agricultural extension work in the province: And Provided, further, that any National Funds in excess of the amount needed for the National Office, the District Offices and the salaries of the Provincial Agricultural Agents, and Provincial Home Demonstration Agents as specified in that Act shall be

allocated to the Agricultural Fund of each province. These National Funds shall be apportioned among the provinces as follows: Forty percent on the basis of the number of farms; forty percent on the basis of cultivable area. For the calculation of these amounts, the definitions and statistics shown in the most recent Census taken by the Bureau of Census shall be used. The remaining twenty percent of the National Funds, shall be apportioned among the provinces on needs as the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources may determine.

SECTION 6.

The Director of Agricultural Extension shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, organize its personnel in such divisions and sections as will insure maximum efficiency and at such standardized scale of salaries as will be commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position involved: Provided, That the appointments of personnel or employees shall be made in accordance with Civil Service laws and regulations and no appointment, whether to be paid from the "Agricultural Fund" under Commonwealth Act Numbered Eighty-five or from the national appropriation shall be made without the knowledge and consent and, in the proper cases, recommendation, of the Director of Agricultural Extension: Provided, further, That in every province there shall be organized a Provincial Agricultural Agent who shall be the head of the provincial forces and whose salary shall not fall below two thousand four hundred pesos per annum in the case of a fifth class province, and one Home Demonstration Agent (a woman), both of whom shall be paid from the National Fund, and necessary technical and clerical force to be paid from the provincial agricultural funds; and that for the purpose of insuring close supervision and direction of the field activities the country may be divided into an appropriate number of extension districts, each district to be directly supervised by one District Extension Agent for men and one district Home Demonstration Agent for women: And Provided, further that the office quarters for the Provincial Extension Agent and the Provincial Home Demonstration Agent shall be provided for by the province and those for other local extension agents by the corresponding local governments concerned.

SECTION 7.

All laws, rules and regulations inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 8.

This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

APPROVED, April 24, 1952.

Appendix D

PUBLIC LAW NUMBER 43,

(November 26, 1952)

through which the Agricultural Extension Service is established.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PANAMA,

CONSIDERING,

That the rational utilization of land and related natural resources is the backbone of the country's economy;

That a progressive and prosperous agriculture can only be possible as long as it assimilates and takes advantage of the scientific discoveries, technical advance and experimental results;

That instruction and training of farmers in the best systems and modern cultural and breeding practices is essential for the increase and efficiency of the agricultural and livestock production;

That a larger or smaller yield of the farm is of slight consequence if it does not reach the home of the farmer and contributes to the health, welfare and happiness of his family;

That Panama lacks an information service capable of adapting to local circumstances and extensively disseminating knowledge, skills and living habits required by the farmer, his wife and children;

That the rudimentary state of our agriculture calls for the urgent establishment of said service, sufficiently staffed and equipped so as to obtain prompt effects;

DECREES:

Article 1.

Within the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, a service denominated Agricultural Extension Service is established.

The Ministry will take convenient steps toward coordinating the operation of this service with other technical and related agencies.

Article 2.

The Agricultural Extension Service will be a free public service in benefit of all farmers and their families, without discrimination of any kind. Its activity will consist of giving instructions and practical demonstrations on agriculture and home economics; therefore, it will be of a strictly and clearly educational nature.

Article 3.

The following are the functions of the Agricultural Extension Service:

- a. Find out what are the national agricultural problems and present them to the officials in charge of investigating and finding their solution.
- b. Adapt and propagate pertinent information and practical recommendations obtained from research and experiments carried out both in Panama and elsewhere.
- c. Help farmers to recognize, analyze and solve their own deficiencies and difficulties.
- d. Teach farm wives to improve the conditions of their homes and stimulate the agricultural vocation of their sons, and the collaboration of their daughters in the management of the home.
- e. Cooperate in the organization of associations of farmers, housewives and youths, with the purpose of helping the solution of their respective problems.

Article 4.

The Agricultural Extension Service will not limit its activities to persons seeking assistance; on the contrary, its attitude will be one of initiative, promotion and motivation; it will take advantage of all effective means and methods to carry out its mission, such as visits and personal interviews, practical demonstrations, meetings, excursions, fairs and expositions, competitions, publications, motion pictures, radio, and other audiovisual media.

Article 5.

The personnel of the Agricultural Extension Service will consist of a central group in charge of directing, managing and supervising the work, and a corps of Agents distributed throughout the country.

The Service will begin operations with at least one Agricultural Extension Agent in each province.

According to its needs, there will also be a certain number of specialists in the different branches of agriculture and animal husbandry, who will be in charge of giving the agents technical assistance in matters requiring a higher degree of preparation and specialization.

For the appointment of each member of the personnel, special consideration will be given to qualifications and professional standing, for which there will be an examination of credentials and backgrounds.

Article 6.

The Budget of Expenses will always include adequate allotments for the operation of the Agricultural Extension Service, and also to permit its development and expansion until it effectively covers the entire national territory.

Signed at the city of Panama, on the twenty-fifth day of the month of November of the year nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

THE PRESIDENT, Juan Ramon Vallarino

THE SECRETARY, Gavino Sierra Gutierrez

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA - NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH - PRESIDENCY - PANAMA,

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

TO BE EXECUTED AND PUBLISHED.

The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Temistocles Diaz Q.

Appendix E

Peruvian Extension Law

February 3, 1960

Congress, etc.

Has enacted the following law . . .

Title I.

The "Agricultural Research and Promotion Service" - SIPA (Servicio de Investigacion y Promocion Agraria) is hereby established, as a legal entity under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Title II.

It shall be the purpose of the Service to organize, administer, direct and carry out, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, technical assistance and direct public assistance to farming activities of the nation, with a view to promoting and encouraging these activities through research, experimentation, agricultural extension, socioeconomic studies and the development of specific projects.

Title III.

The Service shall not be authorized to exercise any regulatory functions or to perform any fiscal control over farming activities.

Title IV.

The Minister of Agriculture shall determine the basic policy of the Servicio, approve its plans and programs and undertake such audits as may be advisable.

Title V.

The Servicio shall operate under the direction of the following:

- a. An Executive Committee;
- b. A Servicio Director; and
- c. Advisory Committees.

Title VI.

The Executive Committee shall be composed of:

- a. The Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- b. A representative from the National School of Agriculture.
- c. A representative from the Agricultural and Livestock Development Bank.
- d. Three representatives of the agricultural activities of the three major regions of the country appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. For each position three candidates shall be nominated by the National Advisory Council of Agriculture every three years. Nominees will, insofar as possible, be professional agriculturists.
- e. A professional agriculturist appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.
- f. A representative from each public or private entity, Peruvian or Agriculture, may make any significant contribution; and
- g. The Director of the Servicio.

The persons listed under sections (f) and (g) shall have advisory positions as a part of the Executive Committee, with the exception of the Secretary General of the Ministry.

Title VII.

The President of the Executive Committee shall be elected from among its members by majority of votes.

Title VIII.

The functions of the Executive Committee are:

- a. To study such objectives, plans and programs as may be submitted by the Director of the Servicio and to present them to the Minister of Agriculture, for approval;
- b. To approve the appointment, promotion and dismissal of officials, technicians and employees of the Servicio as proposed by the Director of the Servicio, and to determine their salaries and bonuses;
- c. To authorize the Director of the Servicio to engage the services of national and foreign technicians;

- d. To approve the granting of scholarships or give permission for the use of travel funds; also to approve the granting of scholarships to all Servicio personnel by other agencies;
- e. To negotiate any agreement in connection with Servicio property and funds within the limitations stipulated in Title IX;
- f. To delegate authority to others in such cases as may be required;
- g. To study and propose cooperative, technical assistance and economic assistance agreements to be entered into with local or foreign legal entities and to submit recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture for approval;
- h. To authorize the preparation of the annual Servicio budget and the budgets for specific programs and to recommend them to the Minister of Agriculture for approval;
- i. To prepare an annual report and to submit it to the Minister of Agriculture for approval, together with a yearly financial statement; and
- j. To give overall directions to the operations of the Servicio, and to promulgate administrative rules and regulations in order to assure proper adherence to previously approved projects.

Title IX.

The Servicio shall be free to administer its personal property in conformance with the provisions set forth in the operating procedure of this law.

The purchase or transfer of title of real property shall be governed by the laws in force regarding disposal of government property subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

Title X.

The Director of the Servicio shall have the following responsibilities:

- a. To represent the Servicio;
- b. To be administratively responsible for carrying out its programs;
- c. To perform such other duties as may be assigned to him either under the established operating procedures of this law, or, by

power of attorney, as may be delegated by the Executive Committee; and

- d. To coordinate the activities of the Servicio with those of other agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Title XI.

The Director shall be elected by the Executive Committee by majority of votes of all of its members; he will be proposed by the Chairman of the National Advisory Council of Agriculture, who shall ascertain the opinion of this committee. His separation shall be by majority vote. The salary of the Director shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

Title XII.

The Director and personnel of the Servicio, included in section (b) of title VII, are governed by the provisions of the Civil Service regulations.

Title XIII.

The executive committee, with the concurrence of the Minister of Agriculture shall appoint advisory committees for such purposes as may be necessary, specifying the number of members, duration, duties, and their manner of operation. The Executive Committee shall also appoint with the direct participation of farmers in the respective areas, regional or local advisory committees to represent these zones.

Title XIV.

The funds for the Servicio will be derived from:

- a. Appropriations, subsidies, and budgetary allocations assigned by the government;
- b. Revenues assigned to the Servicio by special laws;
- c. Such public or private property as may be turned over to the Servicio which, in this event, would assume both its assets and liabilities;
- d. All income from the sale of products and performance of services as a result of its activities;
- e. Contributions made by public or private organizations, either national, foreign or international;
- f. Contributions from agriculture, industry or commerce; and
- g. Private legacies and donations.

Title XV.

The operating procedure of this law shall be established by executive power not later than one hundred and twenty days from its enactment.

Authorization is granted to transfer from the Ministry of Agriculture such personnel as may be necessary, who shall be appointed by the organization created by this law; it is understood that the Servicio shall be required to hire personnel of the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Produccion de Alimentos as may be necessary.

This is a true copy of the proposed law approved by the Senate.

Lima, February 3, 1960

